

ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN ULKUS KAKI DIABETES YANG MENJALANI RAWAT INAP

Irma Susanti, 2015

Pembimbing: (I) Bambang Arianto, (II) Anita Purnamayanti

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Ulkus kaki diabetes adalah infeksi, ulkus atau kerusakan kedalaman jaringan yang dihubungkan dengan kelainan neurologis dan berbagai derajat penyakit pembuluh darah perifer di tungkai bawah. Pada penanganan ulkus kaki diabetes diperlukan terapi antibiotik empiris dan antibiotik definitif secara intensif. Selain antibiotik, terdapat beberapa faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap penyembuhan ulkus kaki diabetes. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kesesuaian dengan efektivitas antibiotik terhadap perbaikan luka dan faktor lain yang berpengaruh terhadap perbaikan luka.

Metode: Penelitian kohort prospektif yang dilakukan di RSUD Haji Surabaya selama bulan Juni-Agustus 2015 pada 17 pasien ulkus kaki diabetes yang berusia ≥ 20 tahun dan menjalani rawat inap. Penilaian kesesuaian antibiotik empiris berdasarkan pada prosedur tetap RS sedangkan penilaian kesesuaian antibiotik definitif berdasarkan pada hasil kultur dan uji sensitivitas masing-masing pasien pada periode penelitian.

Hasil: Hubungan kesesuaian antibiotik empiris maupun besarnya pengaruh faktor lain terhadap perbaikan luka tidak dapat di analisis secara inferensial karena keterbatasan variasi data. Kesesuaian antibiotik definitif terhadap perbaikan luka sebesar hubungannya tidak signifikan (13,1%, $p=0,585$). Faktor-faktor lain selain antibiotik yang signifikan berhubungan dengan perbaikan luka adalah *debridement* di kamar operasi 66,2% ($p=0,000$).

Kesimpulan: Kesesuaian antibiotik bukanlah hal yang paling berhubungan terhadap proses perbaikan ulkus kaki diabetes. Faktor yang paling penting terhadap perbaikan ulkus kaki diabetes adalah *debridement* di kamar operasi.

Kata kunci: Kesesuaian, Efektivitas, Antibiotik, Ulkus Kaki Diabetes, Rawat Inap

ANTIBIOTICS EFFICACY ANALYSIS ON DIABETIC FOOT ULCER INPATIENTS

Irma Susanti, 2015

Supervisor: (I) Bambang Arianto, (II) Anita Purnamayanti

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetic foot ulcer known as infection, ulceration or destruction of deep tissues associated with neurological abnormalities and various degrees of peripheral vascular diseases in lower limb. Treatment of diabetic foot ulcer required intensive empiric and definitive antibiotic therapies. Beside antibiotic, there are other factors that influence the diabetic foot ulcers healing. This study aims to determine the relationship between suitability and efficacy of antibiotics to wound improvement and other factors influence for wound improvement.

Methods: This prospective cohort study was perform in RSU Haji Surabaya since June until August 2015 on 17 diabetic foot ulcer inpatients age ≥ 20 years old. Suitability of empiric antibiotic was compared to hospital standard procedure and suitability of definitif antibiotic was compared to the result of microbial culture and sensitivity test of each patient.

Result: The relationship between suitability of empiric antibiotics and other factors influence for wound improvement could not be analyzed by inferential statistic because of limited data variation. The relationship between suitability and efficacy of definitive antibiotics to wound improvement was not significant (13,1%, $p=0,585$). Other factors beside antibiotics which significantly associated with wound improvement was debridement in surgery room 66,2% ($p=0,000$).

Conclutions: Suitability of antibiotics was not the most influence on the process of improvement in diabetic foot ulcer. The most important factor for wound improvement was debridement in operation room.

Keywords: Suitability, Efficacy, Antibiotic, Diabetic Foot Ulcer, Inpatient